

HARDING STATES POLICIES IN

Would Forget 1912 and Unite In Effort to Give the Nation Proper Military Preparations For Defense.

REPUBLICAN KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Advocates Protective Policies Which Make Americans Best Paid Workers In World. Wants Square Deal For Business.

Following is the Republican keynote address, delivered before the convention by Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, temporary chairman:

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is good to greet this representative body of that American Republicanism on which is centered the high hopes of the republic. I can believe—nay, I know—that a vast majority of the people of our United States is expecting the party sponsors here assembled to write anew the sacred covenant of Republicanism and reconsecrate the party to the nation's service and the people's advancement. That same majority expects you to select a standard bearer who shall not only typify our expression of faith, but shall so enlist the confidence and trust of our American citizenship that the work of this convention will be confirmed overwhelmingly at the ballot box next November.

The country, wearied afresh by a disappointing and distressing Democratic administration, is calling for Re-



WARREN G. HARDING.

publican relief, and there is every inspiration, every encouragement, every confidence that the light of Republican conscience, set aflame in this convention, will illumine the way to the country's restoration.

Let Us Forget 1912.

We did not do very well in making for harmony the last time we met. The country has regretted, let us forget—and make amends to our country. We did not divide over fundamental principles, we did not disagree over a national policy. We split over methods of party procedure and preferred personalities. Let us forget the differences and find new inspiration and new compensation in an united endeavor to restore the country.

The essential principles of Republicanism are unchanged and unchanging. The lofty intent, the indelible spirit of Republicanism are as dominant today as in the destined beginning sixty years ago or at any time during the intervening years, and they are emphasized today by the proof recorded to Republican credit in the matchless chapters of American progress.

Principles Are Abiding.

No political party ever has built or ever can build permanently except in conscientious devotion to abiding principles. Time never alters a fundamental truth. Conditions do change, popular interest is self asserting, and "farringtoning" has its perils, as the Democratic party will bear witness, but the essentials of constructive government and attending progress are abiding and unchanging. For example, we ought to be as genuinely American today as when the founding fathers flung their immortal defiance in the face of old world oppressions and dedicated a new republic to liberty and justice. We ought to be as prepared for defense as Washington urged amid the anxieties of our national beginning and Grant confirmed amid the calm reflections of union restored.

Party Solidarity.

It is not my understanding that the remarks of the temporary chairman are to be taken as an expression of the party faith. Such expression must come from this convention, made up of delegates who believe in popular representative government through the agency of political parties. You come directly from the people, commissioned to speak their hopes and aspirations, to utter their patriotic desires and pledge their abiding faith. Out of the convictions and judgment and wisdom as expressed by the majority will come the sacred and sincere covenant of the Republican party.

We are a voluntary organization and must find our strength in the enlistment of volunteers who find the nearest or best expression of their individual convictions in our party declarations, and there can be no treason in withdrawal if our declarations fall short in their appeal.

No Forfeiting Required.

Gentlemen of the Convention, the

first and foremost wish in my mind is to say that which will contribute to harmony of effort and add to the assurance of victory next November. I wish that because we believe Republican success to be for the best interests of our common country. The allied hosts of the believers in Republican principles are in a vast majority in this country—when the banners of harmony are unfurled. We have witnessed the come back of our party in various states. We have seen the re-enlistment of those who believe in Republican doctrines, and victory has followed, and rejoicing has attended. No apology has been asked, no forfeiture required. This is not the time for recommitment, it is the day of reconsecration.

Rededicating here and now the Republican party to the progress and glory of the republic, let us bury party prejudices with the administration which our differences put in power. I do not believe there is a really reactionary Republican bearing credentials to this convention. If there is he will depart, after our deliberations, solely and proudly a Republican, with heart aglow with the party spirit of 1916. And the welcome delegate who emphasizes his progressivism is expected to do his part in making our party a reflex of the best thought and best intent of sincere commitment to the uplift and progress of the American people, thereby strengthening party purpose instead of magnifying individual belief, and he, too, will find new rejoicing in being a Republican. No party can endure which is not progressive.

Representative Government.

In building the surpassing temple of the republic, which we have been doing to the astonishment, sometimes the envy, sometimes the admiration of the world and oftentimes inspiring others by our example, there ever will be modifications and additions to meet the public need and conform to popular ideals. We do not fear to imitate nor fall to originate, but there can be no discord about underlying foundations or essential walls or proved arches or stately columns. Mine is a deep conviction that the founding fathers were divinely inspired, and the wisdom of representative popular government is proved in the surpassing achievement.

It is not alone the miracle of accomplishment which deepens our reverence. It is not alone the conviction that we have built the first seemingly dependable popular government on the earth and exalted all its citizenship, which adds to our faith, but we are the oldest of existing civilized nations, with one passing government, continued under one form of government, and under that form we have developed the highest standard of living in all the world. Surely we must be right.

Recalling that the mightier forward strides have been taken under a half century of Republican control, after we led in fixing the indissoluble ties of union, the retrospection, the contemplation and the anticipation combine to fill the Republican breast with pride and hope and trust and faith and magnify our obligations in this crucial year of our national life.

Much of the discussion of the hour is hinged upon a world at war. We need not wonder there, because the enormity of the conflict and the influence of its horrors have set mankind in upheaval. The traditions of civilization have been broken, and the international laws have been ignored. There is a tidal wave of distress and disaster; there are violent emotions and magnified fears. There are the extremes of incalculable sacrifices and measureless new fortunes, not all American. There are new wonders and new hindrances in commerce, changed balances of trade, new marvels in finance and utterly changed economic conditions. These have attended our embassies in our foreign relations as difficult as those which the individual citizen experiences whose every neighbor is involved in deadly quarrel. Everything is abnormal except the depleted condition of the federal treasury, which is characteristic of Democratic control and the facility of the administration for writing varied notes without effective notice.

Unarmed America.

Amid these conditions has stood this unarmed giant, typifying the American republic, neutral and sane, to whom the neutral nations have turned for leadership. Our national usefulness had been proved, our devotion to humanity had been established, our commitment to international justice had long been proclaimed. The world had previously heard the voice of American fearlessness, and all the conditions have single us out for leadership among the neutral powers, but the administration at Washington spoke with more rhetoric than resolution, and we came to realize what the warning powers soon came to know—that the official American voice lacked the volume of determined expression that once demanded international heed, and we lacked the strength of confidence in our own defenses.

It is too early to estimate the debt and credit account of the European war with civilization. Out of measureless cost and inestimable heroism must come a rebirth of individual spirituality, reawakened national hopes, new liberties and new baptisms in patriotism which must prove some compensation.

For National Defense.

Perhaps it is a reminder more than a discovery, but there has come to us a conviction that this great nation, rich in resources and strong in patriotic manhood, has been negligent concerning its own defense. We have dwelt in fancied rather than real security. Pride mingles with regret in this because it suggests the mind of a nation so free from intended offense that there was no cultivated thought of needed defense. Our righteousness of purpose is portrayed in our trust in unarmed safety. But there is a warning in bleeding Europe, and there is call today for prudent, patriotic and ample national defense. There is no mistaking the sentiment. We are not thinking of the hysterical. We need not be moved by a preparedness which is partition in conception. We need not believe in a defense propaganda inspired by those who aim to wax fat in the production of arms and munitions because there is none. I deplore the teaching that an anxiety about our national defense is inspired by greed. We rejoice in free speech and untrammeled opinion, but patriotism is illy promoted by the imputation of false motives, whether aimed at those who believe in defense or those who doubt its wisdom. Such a teaching tends to the worst of citizenship, which may develop a worse peril from within than from any enemy without.

Though we do not pretend to be exclusive in our devotion, we Republicans believe, sincerely and soberly, in adequate national defense. We have always believed in an ample navy, as invincible in modern might as John Paul Jones built in our freedom's earliest fight. We have in mind a protected commerce on the waters and a sea coast secure in strong naval defense. We were building a high rank among naval powers when the Democratic party interrupted, and we subscribe to a stronger commitment now because of a new realization of the envy which our wealth and our commerce invite and a new appreciation of our commanding place in the affairs of the world. I shall not say that it is ours to have the greatest navy in the world, but, noting the elimination of distance and the passing of our one time isolation, we ought to have a navy that fears none in the world and can say any time and anywhere, "These are American rights and must be respected."

Economy in Security.

It is not for me to specify the provisions for naval defense. Since modern warfare is in large part a conflict of brains, so must naval defense be devised in highest intelligence. Let us strengthen every arm—air, submarine, fleet, cruisers and great dreadnaughts. Let him who is anxious about the cost remember that Republican policies afford the ample means without conscious burdens upon the people. Every forerunner American citizen, whatever his activity, knows that the cost of insurance against accident, theft, fire, flood or thunderbolt, assessed as a fixed charge upon his income, is worth its cost in peace of mind, though less never attends. Moreover, under any system security is economy itself.

There are manifest differences about our developments for military defense. The president made a trip from the coast to the valley of the Missouri to tell the American people the need of preparedness. It might have been more seemly to tell the story to congress, for that body was in session and empowered to act, and seemingly ever ready to testify obedience. However, congress undertook to provide an army for defense, and the majority wobbled between pacification and preparedness until the Republican minority in the senate put something real in the pending measure. We Republicans made a rational response to the call of the land, but Democratic insufficiency and inefficiency are recorded in the conference amended act and a federal nitrate plant to supply powder to the patriots and pap to the paternalists and federal fertilizer to the farmers in competition with private enterprise is the great constructive offering of a Democratic majority.

Until the civilized world is pledged and repledged to peace, and until civilization commits nations to the nobler practices of the individuals who constitute them, in which I would have America lead, this republic will have need for a basic army and a ready power for military defense. We proclaim justice and we love peace, and we mean to have them—and we are not too proud to fight for them.

No Curse of Militarism.

Let no one apprehend the curse of militarism in this fair land. We declare unalterably against it. Our free citizenship, walking confidently, absorbed in the triumphs of peace, would tolerate no such blight on American institutions. There is to be no surrender of cherished ideals. With that yearning for peace which has marked our continued development, with that same commitment to justice which has given us front rank in the onward march of civilization, with that rare usefulness which led us to unshelve the sword for humanity's sake and put all territorial aggrandizement aside, with that belief in the square deal, individual, national and international, which is the foundation of American faith, we mean to go on, an exemplar of peace to all the nations, an arbiter of justice to all the world, a promoter

of righteousness to all the people of the earth.

The Protective Policy.

Subsistence is the first requisite of existence, and we have the higher American standard of living because of the Republican protective policy which makes of Americans the best paid workmen in all the world. Out of the abundance of employment and higher compensation, together with the beckoning opportunity which offers every reward, we Americans have attracted the laborers of the earth and set new standards here.

It is not for me to put the stamp of relative importance on pending issues. The intelligent voters will determine that for themselves. But I know what they are thinking, and they believe that the protective policy which made us industrially and commercially eminent is necessary to preserve that eminence. I know they want I restored and maintained. For myself I prefer a protective and productive tariff which prospers America first.

Moreover, I like the abiding consistency of our unchanging position upon this policy. The Republican convention of 1860 which gave to the nation and all history the nomination of Lincoln made this simple and ample utterance:

"That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence."

We might fittingly reiterate that utterance today. The failure of revenues under existing Democratic policy, the necessary resort to the imposition of direct and offensive taxation—war taxes on a people at peace—to meet deficiencies which ever attend Democratic control, the depression and disaster which followed Democratic revision which were relieved rather than caused by the European war, all these argue the Republican restoration.

Temporary Prosperity.

No one disputes a temporary prosperity in our land today. But it is sectional in its factory aspect, abnormal in its feverish rush, fictitious in its essentials and perverting in its tendency. Worse, it is the gold sluiced from the river of blood, poured out by the horrifying sacrifice of millions of our fellow men. God forbid that we should boast a prosperity wrought in such waste of human life. We had rather rejoice in the prosperity of peace. We had rather boast our good fortune won from the world as it stands erect, in a fair contest, where men openly contend for the laurels of industry and the garlands of trade. I do not mean that we must "sharpen our wits in competition with the world," for we tried that and involuntarily turned the blade to cutting our production and severing thousands from American payrolls. There was no cut in the cost of living, but a visible hack at the capacity to live.

The Democratic party is always concerned about the American consumer. Our Republican achievement is not making of a nation of prospering producers. Far better a high cost of living and ability to buy than a lowering of cost attended by destruction of purchasing capacity.

The Cost of Living.

It is worth while to recall the magnified importance given to the high cost of living four years ago, first, to emphasize Democracy's failure to reduce it, though it risked and almost accomplished the ruin of our good fortune in attempting it; second, to declare there is no such thing. What was thought to be the high cost were only the higher demands and the larger capacity to buy, which were the natural reflexes of the higher standard of living reared under Republican protection.

The one notable advance in cost has propped the American farmer, for whose befitting share in good fortune we have stood unflinchingly and sincerely. His reward is a Republican achievement, and we prefer to cling to the conditions which brought to agriculture its delayed but deserved reward and hold it secure in Republican maintenance of a home market unmatched in all the world. More, we want our basic prosperity to be home created and home sustained and not dependent on conditions abroad.

Democratic Repentance.

The nations abroad and the Democratic party at home are bearing witness to Republican wisdom. German industrial self reliance is the sequence to her adoption of a Republican protective tariff, and England's manifest conversion to this fostering plan will magnify the prophetic wisdom of Republican protectionists. Even the Democratic party is penitent now and makes confession in action if not in words. The proposed destruction of American sugar has been repealed, and simulated grief about the American breakfast table has been put aside. With that facility for changing position which has been made manifest from Baltimore to Vera Cruz, the party in power proposes to restore the tariff commission which it had hastened to destroy.

This change of attitude is not because of its great and manifest love of commission alone, but because failure is written across every paragraph of Democratic revision, and fear is haunting the White House slumbers. The Wilson administration has sensed the country's anxiety about industrial conditions when the revelry in munitions

and the immunity granted by war are ended. It has made a reflective estimate of the perils of 1914, once called a stolen remedy, with more concern about the effects than the ethics involved. We do not oppose a tariff commission. We favor it. It is a Republican creation.

Square Deal For Business.

No honest business in this country is too big to be good and useful or too little to be protected and encouraged, and both big and little deserve the American shield against destruction by foreign competition and protection from the raiders, political or otherwise, at home. Business and its agencies of transportation are so inseparable from each other and from the common weal that the political party which does not pledge them a square deal, no more no less, does not deserve the confidence of the people. The strength of the business heart shows in every countenance in all the land, and the weakness of that heart holds a nation ill. We must strengthen the heart of American business in government co-operation rather than official opposition.

It is not inspiring to recite Democratic failures. I shall not dwell on that party's insincerity or incapacity. The country indicts and the record convicts. It proclaimed the sacredness of its pledges, and then profaned them. It professed economy and is staggered by its own extravagance. It has turned adequacy of revenue under indirect and unfair taxes to insufficiency and direct taxation. It has espoused the freedom of the seas and wrought only the freedom of the Panama canal.

Our Widened Relationship.

One century of marvelous development has led us into another century of international sponsorship. This mighty people, idealizing popular government and committed to human progress, can no longer live within and for ourselves alone. Obliterated distance makes it impossible to stand aloof from mankind and escape widened responsibility. If we are to become the agency of a progressive civilization and God's great intent—and to believe otherwise is to deny the proofs of American development—we must assume the responsibilities of influence and example and accept the burdens of enlarged participation. The cloistered life is not possible to the potential man or the potential nation. Moreover, the Monroe doctrine, stronger for a century's maintenance, fixes an obligation of new world sponsorship and old world relationship. Our part must not be dictatorial; it must be trusted leadership in a fraternity of American republics.

Our Strength at Home.

To meet the obligations we must first make sure of maintained mental, moral and physical health at home. It is good to recall that ours is the only major political party ever formed in this country on a great moral issue. Our first proclamation was human liberty, to be glorified by the spiritual and material development of a free people. We opened the way to higher human attainments and emphasized human rights under the guarantee of civil liberty. We need only to go on, imbued with the spirit which has thus far pointed our way. The light of a moral people is the halo of liberty itself. Let us be honest not only in proclamation, but in practice; not alone in campaigns, but in incumbency of office; not only before altars of worship, but in our daily affairs and in every human relationship. If popular government is to be held dependable and command the confidence as well as the loyalty of its citizenship political parties and their platforms and their spokesmen must be honest and sincere.

The American Spirit.

In the travail of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the American soul was born. Set aglow at Bunker Hill, it was reflected in the faces of the patriots of a fearless republic, where men dedicated themselves to the solemn and momentous task which was traced by an infinite hand. They were not all Americans by birth, but they were dedicated Americans in the baptismal rites of a new republic and a new patriotism. They could not all sign the Declaration of Independence, but they committed all Americans to it for all succeeding time. They could not all join in making the constitution, but they pledged the succeeding millions of Americans to its everlasting defense.

There were stalwart Americans then—Americans from Great Britain with British ideals and their devotion to orderly government. There were Americans from the land of Napoleon and Lafayette to give of the enthusiasm and heroism of France in establishing new freedom. There were Americans from Germany to fight the battles of the republic and blend their sturdiness and thoroughness in the progress of a new people, not a new race. There were Americans from the green fields of Ireland, with a passion for liberty; Americans from southern Europe to battle for opportunity. There were Americans who came from oppression and stood erect in the freedom of the republic. They all made common cause. There was lack of homogeneity of race, but there was kinship of soul, and that soul was American. The gates to our ports have swung inward ever since. There has been a welcome to the foreign born whom we asked to drink freely of the waters of our political life and find their places in the sun of American opportunity. They are an inseparable and important and valued part of American citizenship, and the few scabbers of any origin who violate our neutrality do not and can not impugn the loyalty or the American patriotism of that great body which adds to the swelling chorus of

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,

It is not surprising that in their hearts there is sympathy or partiality for the land of their nativity when it is involved in a life and death struggle like that which saturates Europe with the blood of their kinsmen. Search your hearts deeply, my countrymen. One must be human to be an American, but he must have human sympathies and human loves, and I should pity the foreign born and the sons of foreign born whose very souls are not wrung by the cataclysmal sorrow of the old world. But sorrow is the test of soul and the very altar of reconsecration. This is the momentous hour for the blazing soul of American allegiance. The spirit of the fathers is calling, and the safety of unborn Americans is demanding and the security of the republic is requiring that now and here and everywhere, under the stars and stripes, we proclaim a plain, simple, glad and unalterable Americanism. It must be the offering of loyalty and devotion and love and trust, and life, if need be, to these United States, now and everlastingly.

Submersion of Local Views.

The Americanism which indexes these United States must be more than the concentration of the individual. In the great fulfillment we must have a citizenship less concerned about what the government can do for it and more anxious about what it can for the nation. There must be the submersion of local and sectional views and the standards of nationality reared in their stead. Holding to the ideals of just American rights, the government must protect those rights at home, on our borders, on the seas, in every land and under every sky.

Our Foreign Relations.

Seeking to practice the very Americanism I preach as Republican gospel, I am reluctant to speak of a division of American sentiment relating to our foreign affairs. One must be an American first and a partisan afterward, though we believe Republicanism is the culture of highest Americanism. But it must be said, for the truth's sake and clearer understanding, we have hunkered in vain for the unflinching Americanism at Washington which needed to exalt the American soul. There is no geographic modification of American rights. They are the same in Mexico that they are on the high seas; they are the same in Europe that they are in Asia and are sacred everywhere, and the American spirit demands their fullest protection.

Whatever the ultimate solution may be, history will write Mexico as the title to the humiliating recital of the greatest fiasco in our foreign relations. Uncertainty, instability, Mexican contempt and waning self respect will be recorded in every chapter, and the pitiable story of sacrificed American lives and the destruction of lawfully held American property will emphasize the mistaken policy of watchful waiting and wabbling warfare.

Our civilization has evolved the rules of right conduct and written them into forms of government by law. They were conceived in justice and developed in righteousness. They have become instinctive in our American life and are cherished as a part of our people's inheritance. Our people do not understand any suspension; they are impelled to march on, confident and unafraid. When the spirit of American accomplishment, or the merces of American administration, or the inclination of American teaching, or the adventures of American development take our people abroad under the compacts of civilization they have a right to believe that every guaranty of American citizenship goes with them. When it does not we have forfeited the American inheritance.

Our Course With Europe.

No political party can draw a variable chart for our ship of state amid Europe's warring ambitions, lust for power or battles for self preservation. Justice points the way through the safe channel of neutrality. There are dangers, seeming or real, looming on every side, but we should feel secure along the course marked by international law and our own conscientious convictions of American rights. "Straight ahead" shall be the command, and when peace comes the sober judgment of the world will exalt us ever higher and higher as a people strong in heart and noble in the espousal of justice and justice's humanity. In that worldwide respect and confidence which needs only to be preserved we shall have a lofty place in the great reconstruction, and we reasonably may hope to see this mighty republic again ministering to the re-establishment of peace and all its precious blessings.

My countrymen, Americanism begins at home and radiates abroad. The republican conception gives the first thought of a free people and a fearless people and bespeaks conditions at home for the highest human attainment. We believe in American markets for American products. American wages for American workmen. American opportunity for American genius and industry and American defense for American soul. American citizenship is the reflex of American conditions, and we believe our policies make for a fortunate people for whom moral, material and educational advancement is the open way. The glory of our progress confirms. The answered aspirations of a new world civilization acclaim. We have taken the ideal form of popular government and applied the policies which had led a continent to the altars of liberty and glorified the republic. We have justified pride and fortified hope. We need only to preserve and defend and go unflinchingly on. Power is the guarantor of peace and conscience the buckler of everlasting right. Verily, it is good to be an American. And we may rejoice to be Republicans.

His company's sheds yesterday afternoon, his automobile went over a bank and turned over once entirely and partly a second time. He could not escape, but avoided being crushed by the wheel, and escaped with a broken collar bone and a scalp wound. W. R. Briggs, whom he was going to see at the granite office, learning of his plight, carried him in the Briggs car to Dr. Greene's office, where with the assistance of Dr. R. M. Chase the fracture was reduced and the wound dressed. Mrs. Sterling was here to visit her sister, Mrs. W. G. Shaw.

ONE HOUR AND 33 MINUTES' APPLAUSE GREET ST. R.'S NAME

(Continued from page one.)

"It is only the great common heritage of America that the common people will find worthy of defense. With what slogan shall the hyphenates rally a cosmopolitan people? Shall it be, 'Arm to defend the traditions of my father's native land?' It is only the traditions of America, the melting pot of a hundred nations, that the children of a hundred nations will find worthy of defense."

In our domestic problems we sought to equalize the burdens and benefits of government. We sought to increase the benefits of government for the wage earner, the small business man and the farmer, those whose productive activities carry the greater part of the nation's burden and share some of the burden to the shoulders of those who derive the greater benefits of the government, the protection and security of large properties. Today we must provide adequately for the defense of our nation against foreign aggression. This calls for money and men, and if we would not set a great republic—a government of all the people—we must strive to equalize the burdens and benefits of this preparation. Let us in every way seek to avoid repeating that irony of history—whereby the men with little of property, with little of freedom and of comfort to preserve against a foreign foe have been called so often in the name of patriotism to defend the sacred lives and property of the few who thereafter continue to enjoy the major part of the blessings of liberty, for which the many have fought and suffered and died.

The nation waits for that leadership to come out of the Chicago conventions which will restore to ourselves and to the people of other nations that respect for the American government which is essential to the well-being of a nation. It is no time for a divided opposition. It is no time for one party to offer to the other a partisan choice. It is a time when wise leaders will listen to the voices of the nation to choose their nominees. And those voices now repeat one name. If there was ever a call of the people it is sounding now.

We meet in a great hour of the life of this nation and in the history of the world. A new economic and social order is emerging in every nation of the earth and a new internationalism is being born from the blood and suffering of the greatest war of all the ages. Democratic government and free institutions are being brought to a final test and the genius of western civilization is being tried as with fire. The next four years will determine the place of America in the social enterprise and moral adventure of our generation—a generation that will condition a thousand years of human history.

When this war is ended there will be three great nations: one untried, one tested and one triumphant. The nations of western Europe that have led the advance of civilization for centuries are bleeding to death. If the war were to cease to-morrow these nations would have suffered such unparalleled loss of blood and treasure as to preclude any hope of leadership during the coming generation. No indemnities, however great, no territorial gains, however large, can repay for the loss of millions of brave, virile, adventurous youth. What great nations shall remain unspent when this war is ended?

Russia. Her one hundred and sixty millions of people, her vast natural resources of fertile lands, minerals and forests, whose exhaustion in this war. On the contrary, she is experiencing a great awakening and her vast hosts with a culture, striated with superstition in religion and autocracy in government, will break like waters long restrained into the current of the world's life. Russia will speak.

Japan. Fifty-five millions of organized, efficient people, with an oriental culture nurtured and shaped by the ideal of Caesar, dreaming of mastery in the orient and ultimate world dominion—Japan will speak.

And finally, America. With her great spiritual heritage, her democratic soul, her free institutions, her ideals of service and peaceful progress through education, industry and commerce, free enterprise and the most resourceful nation of the modern world—America should speak.

Shall it be said a generation hence when this great hour of opportunity has passed forever from the world, that America met this challenge, faltered and was dumb? Shall it be written that we were so enfeebled in physical fiber and moral sense by the waste and betrayal of personal indulgence, economic anarchy and political corruption, that we dared not face the issue, that we betrayed the heroism of our fathers and the promise of democracy, losing the leadership of the world? This is the hour of our trial, the test of our worthiness to be a nation, the test of the soul of our republic. Let it be written down that the free citizenship of the nation of Washington and Lincoln meets this hour of national trial with a new consecration and that the faithful hearted men and women of America unite under the leadership of the foremost statesman of the modern world to vindicate the ideals of democracy—freedom for the individual, justice for the community, security for the nation and peace for all the world.

WHEN DAD WAS INTERESTING.

A father had decided that he must administer a stern lecture to his son. Father spoke judiciously, but severely; he recounted the boy's misdeeds, and duly explained the whys and wherefores of his solemn reprimand. His wife, who was sitting by, duly impressed. Finally when the father ceased for breath and incidentally to hear the culprit's acknowledgment of error, the boy, his face beaming with admiration, turned to his mother and said: "Mother, isn't dad interesting?"—Philadelphia Star.

HAPPENINGS IN VERMONT

(Continued from page 12.)

dence of E. W. Clark and to borrow money to pay for the same. Miss Marion Field went Tuesday to Burlington where she will spend a week with relatives.—H. M. Raymond of Randolph was in town Tuesday attending a meeting of the trustees of the Northfield Savings Bank.—Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans was in town Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Joslyn arrived Monday from California where they have been for several months, and will remain

here during the summer.—James A. McMan returned Tuesday from a week's business trip to Boston.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon C. Smith of Barre town were visitors here Tuesday and Wednesday. While in town they were guests of Prof. and Mrs. K. R. B. Flint.—William H. Douglass and W. J. McGaffin left Tuesday night for Canada on a business trip.—The Hon. Frank Plimley, Dr. William B. Mayo and Charles A. Plimley were in Stowe Wednesday, where they attended the annual banquet of the Lake Mansfield Trout club.

WINDSOR COUNTY

ROYALTON.

Mrs. Louise M. Whitney, wife of the Rev. Joel T. Whitney, died May 29 of heart failure. She was the daughter of the Rev. Phineas Bailey, first pastor of the Congregational church at East Berkshire. Mrs. Whitney was a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, class of 1868. She was married in 1871. After ten years in the mission field, where she labored successfully in the training school and in preparing books for the natives, they re-

turned to this country. Since their return 25 years ago they lived in five different places in Vermont and Mr. Whitney had four different pastorates in New York. Until April 2 she was usually able to attend church, but since then had to give up and grew gradually weaker until she came suddenly. The funeral was held Thursday, conducted by the Rev. Josiah Klidder, assisted by the Rev. Levi Wild. The members of her Sunday school class and of the Royalton Women's club attended in a body. There were present from away a sister, Miss Elmina E. Whitney of Wadsworth, N. Y., E. A. Fisk, B. S. Joslin and Miss Mabel Joslin,

cousins, of Wadsworth. The floral tributes were beautiful. She is survived by her husband and a son and daughter. One son, John R., died in 1895 as he was about to enter the ministry.

ROCHESTER.

During the storm Monday afternoon the buildings on the farm of John K. Ayman were struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The loss is partially covered by insurance.—Miss Lulu Sheppard, was one of the graduates of the nurses' training course at the Mary Fletcher hospital at Burlington last week.—Mrs. Hugh Henry and children of Rosindale, Mass., came Saturday to spend the summer.—E. D. Morse and R. E. Noble are in Woodstock attending county court as jurors.—Judge E. H. Edgerton is in Woodstock this week attending county court.—Mrs. Glenn Russell and daughter, Dringilla, of South Royalton are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Abbott.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Buxton May 26.—Carl Forsell of Montpelier was in town Monday.

BETHEL.

A. C. Sterling of Montpelier, having failed to make the sharp angle from South Main street toward the Woodbury Gran-